

REQUEST FOR RETURN OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

DEC 13 1922

Dated at WASHINGTON D C

December 12th., 1922

Register of Copyrights,  
Library of Congress,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned claimant of copyright in the work herein named,  
deposited in the Copyright Office and duly registered for copyright pro-  
tection, requests the return to him under the provisions of sections 59 and  
60 of the Act of March 4, 1909, of one or both of the deposited copies of the  
Ford Educational Library Agriculture entitled "Wheat & Flour"  
( 2 Reels ) Rel. #40

deposited in the Copyright Office on \_\_\_\_\_ and registered  
under Class \_\_\_\_\_, XXc., No. ©CIM 2218.

If this request can be granted you are asked and authorized to send  
the said copy or copies to me at the following address: \_\_\_\_\_

Ford Motor Company, 451 Penna Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. or

to \_\_\_\_\_

at \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
FORD MOTOR COMPANY  
(Claimant of Copyright)

Chief Clerk  
Washington Branch

July, 1920--500

Received the above:

*W. D. Lynham,*  
FORD MOTOR COMPANY *Per R.S.C.*  
Chief Clerk  
Washington Branch

Copies Returned

✓ DEC 16 1922  
Delivered in person

Release No. 40. ✓

## MAIN TITLE:

✓ "WHEAT AND FLOUR" ✓

Produced and Distributed by Ford  
Motion Picture Laboratories  
Copyrighted 1922 by Ford Motor Company. ✓

## SUB-TITLES:

1. Wheat is a grass plant which has been grown for bread since civilization began. More than one-third of the human race live upon wheat.
2. There are 1,000 varieties of wheat. The important types are:- (Bearded, Bald, Winter, Spring, Durum.)
3. The best wheat soil is a light clay loam as in the prairies and the Dakotas. The wheat was formerly plowed with horses.
4. The plowing is more easily done by the iron horse.
5. With the power plow, the soil is quickly prepared at the right time and pulverized by the harrow.
6. Formerly wheat was sown by hand, the seed carried in a bag on the left arm and with the right hand it was scattered on the ground.
7. When the soil is mellow, the tractor sows the wheat with the seed drill. No seed is wasted, it is covered evenly.
8. The Winter wheat is sown in the fall, about October. The spring wheat in March.
9. The Canadian thistle is a pest in wheat, for it spreads rapily and causes much trouble in threshing. It also gets into the seed and may be resown when the wheat is planted.
10. The wheat is ready for harvesting in July.
11. Each head is now well filled.
12. Formerly the wheat was cut by the cradle. This man harvests about three acres a day.
13. At each stroke, the wheat is laid down, so the men can easily gather it into bundles.
14. Each bundle is tied with a twisted rope of straw.
15. This hard labor has been replaced by the binder, invented in 1851. It cuts and binds into bundles about 15 acres of wheat each day.
16. The binder drawn by the tractor, harvests twice the amount of wheat at less cost.
17. The wheat is "shocked" eight to ten bundles in each sheck.



(Wheat and Flour - #2)

18. The grain will sprout if left standing too long in the shock. It must be stacked and threshed.
19. Pitching bundles on the wagon.
20. The wheat is stacked to await the thresher.
21. On the large farms, the grain is drawn direct to the threshing machine.
22. Each bundle is pitched into the thresher, where the straw and chaff is separated from the grain.
23. This is the wheat when it goes into the thresher.
24. This is the wheat after threshing.
25. The straw and chaff are blown through this pipe to the stack. Boys once had to climb on the straw stack and work in the dust to keep it away from the thresher.
26. The blower carries away the straw, as the golden grain fills the sacks.
27. The trucks carry the wheat to the grain barn or the elevator.
28. Each elevator will hold a million bushels, or the crop from 200 farms of 250 acres each.
29. About  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of wheat make one barrel of flour.
30. Formerly to make wheat into flour, it was ground between two stones.
31. In pioneer days, a water power grist-mill was on every stream.
32. Two heavy mill stones grind the wheat into flour.
33. The modern flour mill contains no mill stones. The wheat is crushed between steel rollers. This mill makes 15,000 barrels of flour each day.
34. Before going to the grinders the grains of wheat are cleaned and moistened with water. This causes the hull to be easily removed.
35. After about five grinding processes the wheat becomes flour.
36. From the grinders the flour is run through pipe conductors to the sacking machines.
37. Behind each loaf  
there are acres of fertile soil,  
fields of grain and days of toil,  
the iron horse and the tireless mill,  
carry and grind our daily bread.

THE END.

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